

CURRENT HISTORY

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE

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April-September, 1928

With Index



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CURRENT HISTORY

VOL. XXVIII

APRIL, 1928

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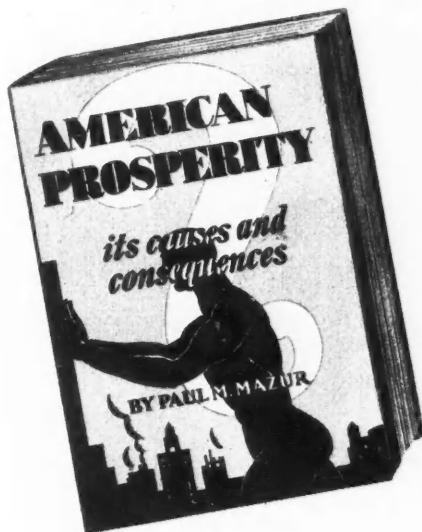
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7. What will happen soon when Europe must dump great quantities of goods on American markets or bar American goods?

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PAUL M. MAZUR

author of this book is a partner in the banking firm of Lehman Brothers and is also author of "Principles of Organization Applied to Modern Retailing" (published as the result of a study made for the National Retail Dry Goods Association) and of many monographs including: "Future Developments in Retailing," "National Financing for National Advertisers" and "Is the Cost of Distribution too High?"

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VIKING  BOOKS

CURRENT HISTORY

BOOK REVIEWS

Vol. XXVIII

April, 1928

Number 1

Race Suicide and America's Educated Classes

By SAMUEL J. HOLMES

PROFESSOR OF ZOOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

AS one might infer from the title, this volume, written by Huntington and Whitney, is really a book on eugenics.* Unlike most books on this topic, it has little to say, except incidentally, about the defective classes of humanity and their portentously high rate of multiplication. Most of the volume is devoted to a discussion of what is happening to the upper strata of our American population, the people who are not unaptly termed the "builders" of our civilization. And what is happening to the builders, the authors conclude, is that they are failing to reproduce themselves and our population is therefore being drained of the hereditary factors which are essential for the production of its leaders.

This is a book of a somewhat unusual type. Instead of foraging widely in search of information on the important problem which they have studied, the authors have confined their investigations mainly to two chief sources, (1) the records of Harvard and Yale graduates and (2) the data assembled in the latest edition of *Who's Who in America*. As to the Harvard and Yale graduates, it has long been known that their breed was headed for extinction and the more recent data selected by Huntington and Whitney simply add confirmatory evidence for this conclusion. The more recent data furnished by such women's colleges as Smith, Vassar and Bryn Mawr serve only to confirm the already known fact that the alumnae of these colleges are reproducing even less rapidly than the graduates of Harvard and Yale. Instead of education for motherhood, the fine young ladies attending these excellent institutions are being educated for race suicide and a career. "The most discouraging feature of the whole situation, so far as colleges are concerned," the authors state, "is the fact that fine people,

especially the finest women, have so little appreciation of what it all means." By way of illustrating this fact a story is told of a party of ten graduates (of men's colleges in this case) who had met to celebrate their twenty-fifth reunion:

As they sat about the open fire in the palatial home of one of them, the talk drifted to old times, the unusual prosperity of each member of the group and the fact that all were living, all were married and all the wives were living. Then came the topic of the children and a census was taken. Fifteen children in ten families.

"Why, fifteen is not enough to keep our families alive. There are twenty of us but only fifteen children."

Then they talked the whole thing over, frankly and fully. It seems scarcely credible, but all those families save one said that they had never thought of death as the end of their families as well as themselves, or of the number of their children as any measure of their contribution to society. * * * Several of the men and women of that little company were deeply affected. Yet they were not to blame. They simply had not thought.

It does, indeed, seem incredible, but if there is one thing upon which educated people are more stupid than any other it is the ethics of race perpetuation. My own experience with intellectuals convinces me that the company of graduates must have been rather exceptional in that one of them thought of the matter at all and especially because the rest of them became strongly impressed by the new revelation. The really important problem of practical eugenics—the problem of getting a larger number of children born to people of superior inheritance—is one which each family of the "builders" has to face. "Thoughtlessness," say the authors, "is the saddest thing about the whole situation and yet it is the most hopeful. The people who have not thought can be made to think." When the people realize the importance of eugenics they will bring about the needed reforms. Such is the faith of the authors of this book, but they are not very explicit

**The Builders of America.* By E. Huntington and L. F. Whitney. pp. xiv+368. 1927. William Morrow & Co., New York.

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in telling just how the enlightened people of the future are to accomplish this task. To many this optimism will doubtless appear ill grounded. It is well enough to say that "positive eugenics will increase the rarer lovelier blossoms in the Queen's gardens and improve the commoner ones." Positive eugenics can do this, but *will it do so?*

The latest edition of *Who's Who in America*, on which much of this book is based, contains data on the occupation, marriage, number of children and religious affiliations of several thousand persons chosen on the basis of their recognized success in their respective fields of endeavor. While certain kinds of ability are not as adequately recognized as that shown by writers and professors, the collection affords perhaps as good a representation of intellectual leadership as could easily be selected on a fairly large scale. Mr. Whitney has made very good use of the data and some very interesting conclusions have been drawn from them. The percentage of people in *Who's Who* that are married is very nearly the same as it is in the general population, so that these builders make a better record than the graduates of Harvard and especially the graduates of women's colleges. Probably 13 per cent. or more of these marriages will prove to be sterile. The average number of children in several thousand families which have recently been completed is 2.8. Even allowing for a considerable percentage of failure to report children who may have died, the birth rate of the "builders" in *Who's Who* is obviously insufficient to maintain their stock under the present rates of death and marriage prevailing in this group. In five generations it is estimated that 200 brain workers would be reduced to 28. So the "builders" in *Who's Who*, like the stocks of our college graduates, are rapidly disappearing from the stage of life.

From whom are the "builders" recruited? Contrary to the common opinion, they come largely from other "builders." "Among the persons in *Who's Who in America* for 1922-23, Professor Steven S. Visser has found only one son of an unskilled laborer for every 48,000 such laborers in 1870." Skilled laborers and artisans produced proportionately thirty times as many leaders as did the unskilled laborers. Farmers did better than the skilled laborers and clergymen contributed relatively more names than the farmers. But among the clergymen there are very significant and even startling differences. Taking the number of clergymen in the general population to one clergyman represented in *Who's Who* we have the following ratios: Number of clergymen in each denomination for each representative in *Who's Who*—Methodists, 97; Baptists, 46; Clergymen of all denominations,

20; Presbyterians, 11; Episcopalians, 9; Congregationalists, 8; Unitarians, 7.

A Unitarian clergyman is over thirteen times as likely to be listed in *Who's Who* as his brother pastor in the Methodist Church. If we study the religious affiliations of all the persons, both clergy and laity, in *Who's Who* we find similar relations. A computation from the same source of the number of men per 100,000 adherents of their different denominations gives the following: Number of men in *Who's Who* per 100,000 members of their respective denominations—United Brethren, 3; Evangelicals, 5; Roman Catholics, 7; Lutherans, 8; Adventists, 11; Mormons, 11; Baptists, 16; Methodists, 18; Presbyterians, 62; Congregationalists, 115; Episcopalians, 156; Universalists, 390; Unitarians, 1,185.

These are some of the most interesting facts which the study of *Who's Who* has brought to light. In a broad and general way we find these denominations exhibit fundamentalist tendencies in about the proportion that they are poor in intellectual leadership. Barring the Catholics and possibly some small sects, they furnish anti-evolution crusaders in about the same ratio as they fail to produce people of intellectual distinction.

If now we should compare the birth rates of these religious bodies, we would find that families become larger as the proportion of representatives in *Who's Who* is reduced. Among the Mormons and Catholics the birth rate is notoriously high. Among the Unitarians it is very low. Other things equal, the religion whose adherents have the highest birth rate will spread with the greatest rapidity. There is consequently a great cradle competition in the field of religion. With high fecundity pitted against the disruptive power of thought the outcome is indeed difficult to predict.

Amid the stream of dysgenic influences which affect our civilization, the authors have ferreted out one factor previously unsuspected, a sort of back eddy in the general current, which is working toward the increase of the heredity of the better types. I do not refer to the lower death rate of the "builders," which has long been known and which falls far short of compensating for their reduced fecundity. It was found that when the graduates of Yale were classified according to success in college as measured by the various standards of scholastic marks, non-athletic activities, athletics, rating by votes of the senior class and earnings, the sons of college-bred parents who came from the larger families excelled, on the average, those who came from the smaller ones. Curiously enough, this relation was found not to apply to the scholastic marks of Yale graduates coming from parents who

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She hoped, for the children's sake, that your earnings would be sufficient to put them through college—so that they might face the world with as good an education as anyone.

Is your wife still hoping, dreaming, wishing? She does not blame YOU—she knows you are doing your level best. But if things are not improving, all her sympathy for you does not help matters. There are the same dishes to wash, the same inexpensive clothes to wear, the same humdrum life. You "can't afford" this and that and the other—the things which really make life worth living—the things which some of her old schoolmates have—and which many of your neighbors have.

Your wife may be just a little bit disappointed in you. But deep down in your own heart you are probably a good deal more disappointed than she is. For YOU know you have failed thus far to make her dreams come true. YOU know that you have fallen short of YOUR own estimate of yourself.

"What's the matter?" That is the question you both ask. And here is the answer.

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did not attend college, although it applied roughly to other measures of success. Among the sons of non-college parents the highest records for scholarship were attained by the representatives of small families, a fact which is perhaps explained by the different economic and cultural backgrounds of the parents.

A study of the relative rating of the graduates of the classes of 1893, 1896 and 1898 brought out the fact that the types, ranged in order of increasing success, were (1) the unmarried, (2) the married but childless, (3) the married with one, two and three children respectively, the maximum success accruing to the graduates with three children. Those with four or more children did not exhibit as high a rating for scholarship, but when measured in terms of extra-curricular activities and success according to the judgments of classmates the curve rises steadily with increase of family up to six or more children. Somewhat similar relations between success and fecundity were found by Dr. J. C. Phillips among the graduates of Harvard for the years 1899, 1900 and 1901.

Should these conditions obtain in the population at large the eugenists would not afflict their fellow creatures by their gloomy forebodings. Possibly the proper employment of birth control, if it can ever be effected, will succeed in shifting the preponderance of births from the D and E groups of our mental tests to the A, B and C groups. Like most thorough students of eugenics and problems of population, the authors recognize in birth control a possible means of great eugenic improvement. Some writers seem to fear that with a decrease of stupid people we should suffer from an acute shortage of ordinary laborers. There is a good discussion of this topic to which we may refer all those who feel any anxiety on this score.

The chief value of *The Builders of America* lies in the new material which is analyzed and presented in an easily comprehensible form. The book brings out very forcibly the fact that, at present, the race is breeding out its brains. If brains are inherited like other characteristics—and there is abundant evidence that they are—and if brains make for success, as they apparently do, and if success means relative sterility, as there is now little doubt that it does, it would seem to follow inevitably that brains are a decreasing commodity. Many people exhaust their ingenuity in trying to keep from accepting this unwelcome but really unavoidable conclusion. It is a conclusion which is particularly distasteful to intellectuals with small families. There is always the hope that the accumulation of knowledge will refute the eugenist. But unfortunately, as is illustrated in the present

volume with its wealth of new data, the accumulation of knowledge serves only to strengthen the eugenist's standpoint.

The Jesuit Enigma

By CHARLES JOHNSTON

THE most valuable part of Dr. Barrett's courageous book* is the story of his own life as a pupil of the Jesuits, and later a novice and member of the Society of Jesus, from which he has withdrawn after twenty years of personal and somewhat painful experience. This part of the book is written with warmth and charm, and wholly without resentment. As a boy he went to the Jesuit boarding school at Clongowes Wood, in the rich plain of Kildare, beside the Liffey.

Though a devout and enthusiastic boy, even in his schooldays at Clongowes, he began to make painful discoveries regarding the lack of candor and of thoroughness which seamed the Jesuit Order. A brilliant and successful student himself, he bears witness that the teaching at this representative Jesuit school was faulty in plan and slipshod in practice. The heart of the teachers was not in their work, and they looked forward with fretting impatience to the time when they would be relieved of this irksome duty. Further, the Intermediate Education system of Ireland, which held examinations each year for the schoolboys of the whole country between the ages of 14 and 17, paid not only considerable sums in money to the successful pupils, but further contributed results fees to the teachers, which led to the juggling of checks by members of the order, so that the cash might be received in spite of their vow of poverty.

One function that Clongowes fulfilled with enthusiastic zeal was the enlistment of recruits for the Society of Jesus; and the successive waves of suggestion poured upon him to this end convinced the devout young Irishman that to be a Jesuit was the most glorious life work possible for him and the most certain warrant of salvation. He had, however, never asked the consent of his father before he died, because he knew that it would not have been given, and one questions whether a true vocation could be based on what was in fact an act of constructive disobedience; whether he himself was not primarily to blame for the spiritual afflictions which ensued. From novice he rose step by step to full membership in the Order of Ignatius. With

**The Jesuit Enigma*. By Dr. E. Boyd Barrett. New York: Boni & Liveright. \$4.



To the man whose ship never quite comes in

WHEN my ship comes in," you say—but your smile cannot hide the worry gnawing at your heart—

A fine sea-going vessel you had thought that ship of yours when you launched it on the business ocean—

Yet the days and months and years slip by—and though others see their ships ride triumphantly to harbor, still you scan the horizon anxiously for a ship that never quite makes port.

No one's fault, perhaps—but what a misfortune that so many business ships should founder on a hidden reef or a treacherous shoal, when the channels to Success are plainly charted and a chart for every channel is available to every thinking man!

How the Right "Chart" Increased E. T. Orcutt's Income 500%

Certainly my ship-of-fortune seems far off its course, said E. T. Orcutt, in effect, when as railroad clerk at \$20 a week he enrolled with LaSalle for home-study training in Traffic Management.

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Training had set his "ship" on the right course. Later, as sales manager, he kept on training with LaSalle—in Business Management.

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"Never mind," said G. W. Clason, "I'll make my opportunity right where I am!"

So he learned the laundry business, and at 28 was operating his own plant. When fire wiped his business out, he started again. Unable to finance properly—through lack of business understanding, as he testifies—he sold out and became superintendent of the Ideal Laundry Company, Spokane.

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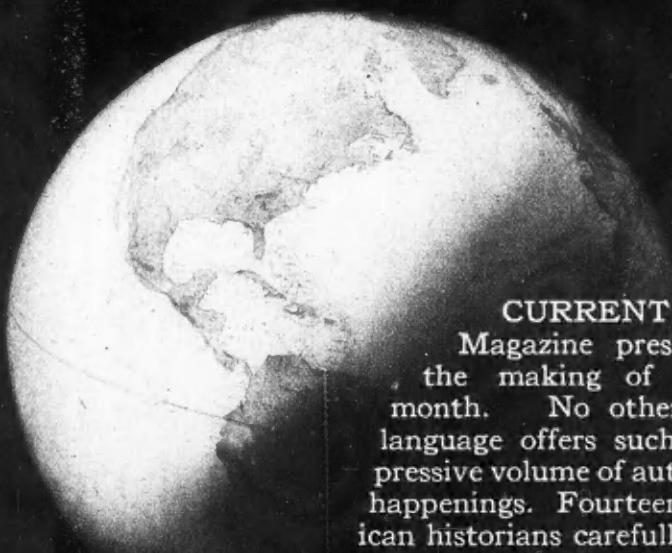
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real literary skill, with humor and insight, and with profound and humane sympathy he draws the portraits of the youths and men he came in contact with in these formative years. On the whole the record is a painful one, because it is a record of spiritual disillusionment; high ideals and ardent aspirations darkened and chilled by sordid experiences, among which a lack of candor and straightforward dealing was the dominant note. Nevertheless, he persevered in his vocation, hoping against hope that the celestial horizon would at last be revealed.

An important interlude was the period spent at London University, where he was introduced to the methods of modern science and gained an insight into the self-sacrificing devotion of the finest scientific workers. This leads Dr. Barrett to record as his mature belief that, contrary to the general view, the Jesuits are not learned and scholarly men, though there are men of high culture and erudition among them. His secular teachers at London University were serious and hard-working scholars, while his Jesuit professors, whatever their gifts of mind, were mere triflers. "For Jesuits," he says, "science is only a means to help them in their apostolic work and to maintain the undeserved reputation of the order for learning." Yet there have been eminent men of science among the Jesuits, especially in mathematics and astronomy.

Then came his residence in Belgium, where he pursued his studies in the Jesuit college at Louvain and attended secular lectures in physiology and psychology. This is important because it was one of the causes which led to his separation from the Order. On the part of the Jesuits, the motive of this alienation seems to have been a real fear of "psychology without a soul." But, once more, one is inclined to think that the true remedy is a wider, deeper knowledge.

The second cause of alienation was his enthusiastic sympathy with the nationalist movement in Ireland which took form in the Sinn Féin revival of Gaelic and, later, the Easter rebellion of 1916. To these tendencies the Jesuits were strongly opposed, though Dr. Barrett does not fully explain their motives. Though as an international body they disliked every strong manifestation of nationalism, they also had a much simpler and more intelligible motive. In their age-long struggle to bring England back to the Catholic Church they regarded Ireland as a base of attack, so that from the point of view of propaganda Home Rule meant the loss of a fortress, the dislocation of a cherished campaign. Dr. Barrett was sent to America by his Superior, with at least a suggestion that he would here be

given wider opportunities to follow up his studies in psychology, on which he had already written successfully. But Dr. Barrett believes that the true motive was to get rid of him in a land where he was little known. At any rate, this was the result, for he left the Order.

In this story of the Jesuits, as Dr. Barrett has set it forth, we have at first the genuine ardor and aspiration of his years as a novice, an ardor, as he testifies, that is general among the order's young recruits. Later comes disillusion, followed either by painful compromise or by hardly less painful rebellion, as in his own case and in that of his gifted fellow-countryman, George Tyrrell. Perhaps this personal experience repeats the historical development of the Society of Jesus itself, which began with genuine ardor and aspiration, but later gradually lowered its ideals through successive surrenders to precisely the same causes which grieved and wounded the youthful heart of Boyd Barrett, namely, greed for money and a lack of straightforwardness inspired by the love of power.

Dr. Barrett criticizes rather severely the *Spiritual Exercises* of Ignatius, at one time kept secret, but long ago made available to all readers. Perhaps wider comparative studies would have convinced him that the principles of Ignatius in these exercises are in no sense peculiar to him or to the Jesuits; they are not, in a deeper sense, Catholic or even Christian, but universal. Much that seems most distinctive could be paralleled in the moral system of Buddha; for example, the famous picture of the standards of the Lord and of the Devil has exactly the same significance as the conflict between Buddha and the demon Mara; it is a conflict between two tendencies of human nature.

The purpose of Ignatius was twofold: first, spiritual enlightenment through the conquest of egotism; second, the bending of the power thus secured to guard the Church against fragmentation. He accepted the Papacy as the type and core of religious unity and vowed complete and unreserved obedience to the See of Peter. Perhaps the most vital part of Dr. Barrett's book as a history of the Society of Jesus is the well-documented evidence he arrays to show that this pledge of obedience was persistently and deliberately broken. He does excellent work in supplementing, and at points correcting, the very full and persuasive history of the Jesuits by Thomas J. Campbell, S. J., showing that this continual frustration of the wishes of the Holy See was characteristic of the whole history of the Order. The society no longer lived to carry out the wishes of the Popes. This purpose with much more was sacrificed to the simple aim of the power and expansion of the Order itself.

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The Farmer's Future

By C. LUTHER FRY

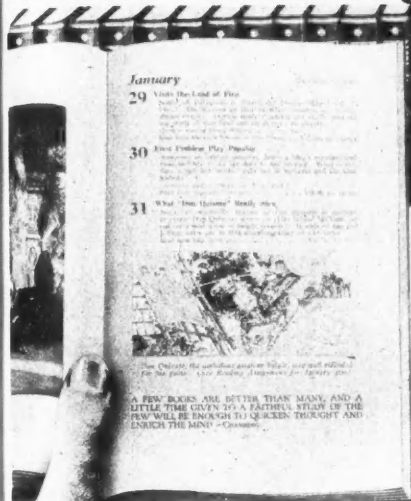
DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF STANDARDS, INSTITUTE OF
SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS RESEARCH

IN the present era of rapid social change, it is valuable from time to time to take a national inventory. This is the purpose of Mr. Eastman's work,* in which he attempts to present for the country as a whole a profit and loss statement for the period 1900 to 1925. The audit is not so complete as the main title of the book indicates, since the author confines himself almost exclusively to an examination of changing farm conditions. The real aim of the volume is revealed in its subtitle, "a story of farm progress during the first quarter of the twentieth century." The author is unusually well qualified to act as a certified public accountant of rural life. Born on a farm Mr. Eastman has been both an agricultural agent and an editor of farm publications, and has spent much of his time studying farm problems. For the past half dozen years he has been the editor of *American Agriculturist*, a well-known publication.

Mr. Eastman marshals an interesting and impressive array of facts to show the extent of the agricultural revolution which has taken place in this country during the last generation. He shows, for example, that in 1900 there were only 8,000 motor cars in the entire United States, while in 1924 the number of cars, including trucks, had increased to 20,000,000, of which approximately 5,000,000 were owned by farmers. This one development alone has gone a long way toward eliminating farm isolation and toward the development of agricultural cooperative movements. Farm isolation has also been reduced by the coming of the telephone and the radio, and by the increased efficiency of the mail service in rural areas. The first rural free delivery route in the United States was not established until Oct. 1, 1896; but by 1925 the number of such routes had grown to 45,000, and the carriers on these routes covered that year more than 370,000,000 miles. Cooperative marketing is another important aspect of farm life that has seen a rapid development since 1900. "Of all the factors that have changed the economic, social and spiritual life of the world in general and of the farmers in particular in the last quarter century," says Mr. Eastman, "there has been none of more far-reaching importance than the growth of the cooperative movement. * * * The greater part of this growth has been achieved within the past

**These Changing Times*. By E. R. Eastman. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$2.50.

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ten years. * * * In less than ten years farmers' marketing organizations have increased from 5,424 to 12,000."

The net result of Mr. Eastman's inventory is to show that so far as the comforts of life are concerned the American farmer of today is decidedly better off than the farmer of a generation ago. The drudgery of hand labor is speedily being eliminated by the increasing use of modern machines and by the rapid development in the use of mechanical energy. For instance, the amount of mechanical power used in agriculture increased from less than 2,000,000 horsepower in 1890 to about 28,000,000 in 1924. These developments have not been entirely favorable to the farmer. They have brought with them real difficulties. The improvements in farm machinery have proceeded at so rapid a rate that they have led to agricultural overproduction with its concomitant ills of depressed farm prices, rural unrest and abandoned farms.

This brings Mr. Eastman to the central problem confronting the future of American agriculture. What about overproduction? Is the so-called agricultural surplus to continue to beat down the prices of farm products below the level at which American farmers can maintain a standard of life comparable with that of people who live in cities? Mr. Eastman does not think so. He feels that "the American farmer has a future"; but to this statement he adds the reservation that "there can be no future for the haphazard untrained farmer," and further that "the education of the future farmer is not all that will be required for his success. He must be organized." In spite of these provisos, Mr. Eastman is decidedly optimistic about the outlook for rural America. He even goes so far as to say: "Best of all, with the development in material things that has come about in the farm business in the past twenty-five years, there has been an uplift of the spirit on the part of farm people, an added appreciation of life and its meaning, a clearer vision to see that the country with all of its problems is still a place where real happiness may be sought and found."

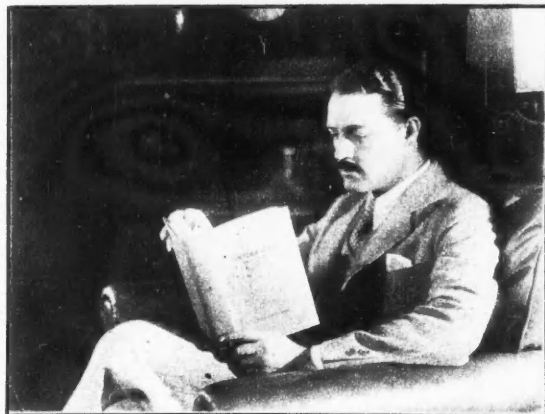
One can but fervently hope that this point of view is correct; but here Mr. Eastman is not convincing. If farm people are gaining a clearer vision of the opportunities for happiness in rural life, why is it that the country's farm population was reduced during the last five years by more than 2,500,000? On this point Mr. Eastman does not enlighten us. What real assurance has the farmer of so bright a future, when farm failures are about fourteen times the rate of industrial failures? Here is another point on which Mr. Eastman sheds no light.

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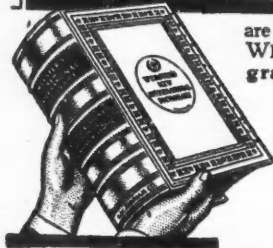
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Brief Book Reviews

REPORT OF THE FIRST AMERICAN RANK AND FILE LABOR DELEGATION TO SOVIET RUSSIA. New York: International Publishers. Pamphlet.

The first American rank and file labor delegation to Russia, as the name implies, was composed of representatives of a score of local unions in various trades and from many States. It accordingly was qualified to view the Russian experiment from an eminently practical point of view. In this pamphlet such points are discussed as "How a Russian shop union negotiates a contract, how the union factory committee gets that contract enforced, and how factory discipline is achieved; how safety provisions are carried out in dangerous trades; how the workers are housed and unemployment provided for." As a result of its investigation, the delegation issued the following statement: "We have seen in the Soviet Union a land where organized workers rule—a land full of real achievement gained because organized workers and peasants have taken over the reins of power. We believe that close relations between the labor movements of Russia and the United States, and of all countries, will help to prevent war from interfering with Russia's marvelous development."

EMPIRE TO COMMONWEALTH: THIRTY YEARS OF BRITISH IMPERIAL HISTORY. By Walter Phelps Hall. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

This volume makes "an attempt to appraise those forces within the Empire during the last thirty years which make for closer union and cohesion in comparison with those which make for disintegration and decay. Constitutional history, therefore, is stressed but not dwelt on exclusively, as it is not so much the mechanism of government as the man behind the government which is the concern of this book. Its principal interest lies in the human equation—what are the racial prejudices, economic interests and social dynamics which in recent times have influenced this living organism which we call an Empire or a Commonwealth?" Beginning with Victoria's Diamond Jubilee, Mr. Hall depicts the background of the Boer War, the emergence of the Union of South Africa, the circumstances culminating in Australian federation, the racial and national problems of Canada, the genesis of imperial coordination, the attitude of the Dominions to the World War, the Irish problem, the complex situation in India, the conquest of the Nile and the independence of Egypt, and the present state of the British Commonwealth.

GERMANY: TEN YEARS AFTER. By George H. Danton. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. \$3.50.

Mr. Danton was an exchange professor at the University of Leipzig in 1925-6, and this book has as a background his close scrutiny of conditions in Germany during that period. He analyzes Germany's political, social and economic transformation since the war, her educational and artistic development, and the daily life of her people. "The lack of outward signs of the war and the seeming luxury and prosperity easily mislead the casual observer into too great optimism as to Germany's true state," writes Mr. Danton. "Moreover, we must not lose sight for a moment of the fact that Germany belongs in the general culture



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stream of all Europe and that to attempt to isolate her at this time is a sheer impossibility. * * * I came away from Europe firmly convinced that it is to the advantage of the United States to develop relations with Germany to their fullest extent. This means, for America, not merely the investment of capital but a return to the old intimate cultural relations of the pre-war period."

THE IMMEDIATE ORIGINS OF THE WAR

(June 28-Aug. 4, 1914). By Pierre Renouvin.

Translated by Theodore C. Hume. New Haven: Yale University Press. \$4.

M. Renouvin, Professor of the History of the Great War at the University of Paris and Director of the French War Library and Museum, has made an exhaustive study of German, Austrian, Russian, British and French official documents, preceding the outbreak of war, and presents the results of his labors in this volume. The main conclusion he reaches is as follows: "The military provocation of July, 1914, was determined by a diplomatic provocation. The connecting link between them was furnished by the Austrian declaration of war upon Serbia. Now, Germany and Austria were alone in desiring this provocation. It is true that they had reason to feel uneasy; nationalistic movements were threatening the very existence of the Dual Monarchy, and, indirectly, the position of the German Empire. But they would not consent to any solution other than that of violent action. They had agreed upon the program after careful deliberation, having coolly considered all the possible consequences of their action. So far as the immediate origins of the conflict are concerned, that is the one fact which dominates all the others."

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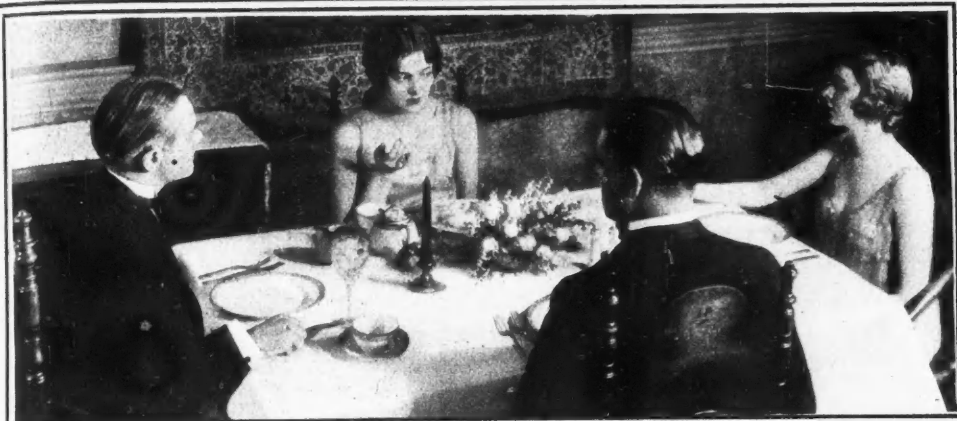
(The World War and Crime in Austria). By Professor Franz Exner. New Haven: Yale University Press.

Professor Exner's study, issued in the Austrian section of the Carnegie Peace Foundation's Economic and Social History of the World War, particularly recommends itself to American readers, as the war has been often indicated as the origin of our own serious crime problem. In this volume an exhaustive investigation is made of crime and criminals in Austria under the influence of war and post-war conditions. Valuable comparisons are also drawn with the effects of other great wars. Professor Exner concludes that not only was criminality greatly increased as an immediate effect but also conditions were created which will probably be productive of a criminal class for a long time to come.

THE POST-WAR MIND OF GERMANY: AND OTHER EUROPEAN STUDIES.

By C. H. Herford. New York: Oxford University Press. \$3.50.

"The essays collected in this volume," writes Mr. Herford in his preface, "are concerned in the first place with international affinities and relations. Two essays deal with the influence of Shakespeare on the Continent; one with the relationship, in which influence has hardly any part, between Dante and Milton; one with the growth of international understanding in the English Poets. Two are simply attempts by an Englishman to make more accessible to English readers some less familiar aspects of the contemporary life of two great peoples—Germany and Russia. In the second place, within the limits thus laid down they are con-



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Aphrodite	bona fide
incognito	piquant
table d'hôte	
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concerned with what may be broadly called culture, in its relations on the one side with poetry, on the other the problems of politics and national life. The first essay attempts to trace some of the reactions of political defeat and social revolution upon the mind of post-war Germany; the fifth, some less recognized aspects of the mind of the new Russia and of the new Russian State. The second essay deals with the points of contact in the careers of Dante and Milton, who, after failing in statesmanship only because they saw too far, made poetry itself an instrument of national regeneration. The third and fourth essays show how Shakespeare, without any such aim, nevertheless became a potent factor in the making of modern Germany and how his stirring pictures of English national life, in particular, quickened the dramatic imagination of the youthful Pushkin. The last essay is intended as a brief historical expansion, within the sphere of English poetry of the Wordsworthian text: 'By the soul only the nations shall be great and free.'

THE WORLD POLICY OF GERMANY: 1890-1912. By Otto Hammann. Translated by Maud A. Huttman. New York: Alfred A. Knopf.

As Chief of the Press Division of the German Foreign Office from 1893 to 1917, Herr Hammann was a confidant of Chancellors von Bülow and von Bethmann-Hollweg, keeping them informed on all important matters in foreign and domestic affairs and being consulted by them on points of policy. Accordingly, he brings a vast fund of practical experience and accurate information to his task of discussing perhaps the two most important decades of German world policy. The great defect in this policy Herr Hammann outlines as follows: "Germany's isolation among the world Powers that ultimately led to the coalition of all the world Powers against her would have been impossible if the grandson of William I and his counsellors had for years sought as earnestly for England's friendship as for that of Russia." Bismarck, on whom most of the responsibility for Germany's pre-war world policy has been placed, is seen by Herr Hammann as a man much misunderstood: "The watchword, 'blood and iron,' has led foreign critics repeatedly to draw the false conclusion that the essence of Bismarck's policy and its success consisted in the use of force as its means. In connection with this the error has arisen of classing Bismarck as an imperialist. He was a royalist, not an imperialist. In spite of the hesitating and cautious steps taken by him to acquire extra-European possessions, Germany remained an inland Empire, strong in her military and intellectual ability, but without any imperialistic ambition to compete in naval armament with the older Great Powers, least of all with Great Britain. Bismarck fought for an idea that was as much a humanitarian idea as that of the abolition of slavery—the idea of unifying a nation that for centuries had been rent and torn to pieces."

HISTORICAL TRIALS. By the late Sir John MacDonell. New York: Oxford University Press. \$3.50.

Among the famous trials discussed in this volume are those of Socrates, Jeanne d'Arc, Giordano Bruno, Mary Queen of Scots, Galileo, Katherine of Aragon and Sir Walter Raleigh. The material was originally contained in lectures delivered by Sir John at University College, London, and was collected and edited after his death. As his purpose throughout was "not so much a precise and detailed inves-

tigation as rather to make a contribution to the history of legal procedure, as a chapter in the history of thought and of civilization," the book commends itself to the general reader as well as to the historian.

ASPECTS OF BRITISH FOREIGN POLICY. By Sir Arthur Willert. New Haven: Yale University Press. \$2.

Sir Arthur Willert, the author, is Chief of the Press Bureau of the British Foreign Office, and, accordingly, his exposition of such subjects as the British policy in China and the Russian question, may be regarded as authoritative. The addresses, of which the volume is a compilation, were originally delivered at the Williamstown Institute of Politics in the Summer of 1927, but, according to Sir Arthur, "must not be regarded for that reason as an official exposition of British foreign policy. Their author naturally drew upon the official sources at his disposal, but he came to the United States with the permission of his superiors to say what he liked. * * * Responsibility must therefore rest upon his shoulders alone." The subjects treated are: Peace, Security and Trade; Peace Without Security; the Recovery of Europe; British Policy in China; Concession and Conciliation in China; and the Russian Question. Sir Arthur, in summarizing British foreign policy at present, states that "the three chief planks upon which any British Foreign Minister must now stand are: 'Peace, security and trade.' Peace and security are to all nations the first essentials, but to us perhaps more than to any other nation they are a means to an end, as well as an end in themselves. We need a peaceful world, because we are above everything a trading nation. We want security for other nations as much as for ourselves, because a feeling of settled safety among nations not only minimizes the danger of war but stimulates trade." In the light of the recent official discussions of disarmament and security in which Britain has taken an active part, such statements, even though "unofficial," are undeniably of interest.

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A republication of a report on the abolition of secret party funds, issued as a Senate document in 1912, with a preface descriptive of the recent investigations of the Reed Committee.

BRAILS福德, HENRY NOEL. *Olives of Endless Age; Being a Study of this Distracted World and its Need of Unity.* New York: Harper, 1928. \$3.50.

A brilliant argument for the necessity of enlarging the functions of the League and for other forms of international organization.

EPSTEIN, RALPH C. *The Automobile Industry; Its Economic and Commercial Development.* Chicago: Shaw, 1928. \$4.

Deals almost entirely with the business side of the industry and the methods of marketing. Technical and manufacturing details are to be discussed in a later volume.

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FIGGIS, DARRELL. *Recollections of the Irish War*. New York: Doubleday, Doran, 1928. \$4.

An account of events in Ireland from 1912 to 1921 as seen by an active participant.

GARIS, ROY L. *Immigration Restriction*. New York: Macmillan, 1927. \$4.

A historical study of the progressive limitation of freedom of immigration from the beginning of our history and particularly since the act of 1882.

GARNER, JAMES WILFORD. *American Foreign Policies*. New York: New York University, 1928. \$6.

A historical study of the development of our foreign policy and an analysis of its present status.

HALL, WALTER PHELPS. *Empire to Commonwealth*. New York: Holt, 1928. \$4.50.

"An attempt to appraise those forces within the British Empire during the last thirty years which make for closer union and cohesion in comparison with those which make for disintegration and decay."—Preface.

HART, B. H. LIDDELL. *Reputations, Ten Years After*. Boston: Little, Brown, 1928. \$3.50.

A well-known military historian estimates the character and achievements of four French, three British, two German, and one American general in the Great War.

HARVEY, GEORGE. *Henry Clay Frick, the Man*. New York: Scribner, 1928. \$5.

A laudatory and uncritical biography. Incidentally, a contribution to the history of the steel industry in America.

HERSKOVITS, MELVILLE J. *The American Negro: a Study in Racial Crossing*. New York: Knopf, 1928. \$2.50.

The author advances the opinion, based on an extended study of the physical characteristics of the American negro, that there is being developed a new racial type.

JONES, ROBERT, and SHERMAN, S. S. *The League of Nations; from Idea to Reality*. London: Pitman, 1927. 5s.

"It tells us not only what the League is and what it is doing but what is its ancestry and what should be its future."—From the Foreword by Lord Cecil.

LIEFMANN, ROBERT. *International Cartels, Combines and Trusts*. London; Europa, 1927. 5s.

An account of the development of cartels, a record of the discussion on the subject at the International Economic Conference, with a summary of legislation.

MCDONALD, J. G. *Rhodes, a Life*. London; Allen, 1927. 2s.

A biography by a personal friend of Cecil Rhodes, a thoroughly convinced Imperialist. A valuable contribution to our understanding of Rhodes's brilliant career.

MILLARD, THOMAS F. *China: Where It Is Today and Why*. New York; Harcourt, 1928. \$2.75.

A review of Chinese affairs by a well-known newspaper correspondent. Objective, unbiased and interesting.

MONROE, PAUL. *China: a Nation in Evolution*. New York; Macmillan, 1928. \$3.50.

An explanation of the present situation in China in terms of its geography, ethnography and its history. Designed for the general reader rather than the student.

NOGALES, RAFAEL DE. *The Looting of Nicaragua*. New York; McBride, 1928. \$2.50.

"This history of the exploitation of Nicaragua by American capital backed by American arms is offered by the publishers in the interest of fair play."—Pub.'s note. The author is a Venezuelan General.

PARGITER, R. B. AND EADY, H. G. *The Army and Sea Power; a Historical Outline*. London; Benn, 1927. 10s., 6d.

A history of the cooperation of the two services in the consolidation of the British Empire.

PEPPER, NATHANIEL. *The White Man's Dilemma. Climax of the Age of Imperialism*. New York; Day, 1927. \$2.50.

The writer, a journalist of long experience in China, believes that the Western nations must choose between a voluntary relinquishment of their territorial possessions, or face a long series of wars for their protection.

RANGA IYER, C. S. *Father India; a Reply to Mother India*. London; Selwyn & Blount, 1927. 6s.

An impassioned defense of Indian life by a member of the Indian Legislative Assembly, useful to those desirous of comparing two opposing views of India.

RUGGIERO, GUIDO DE. *History of European Liberalism*. Translated by R. G. Collingwood. New York; Oxford University Press, 1927. \$5.50.

Liberalism regards the State as the "organ by which a people expresses whatever of political ability it can find and breed and train within itself." The only complete and satisfactory survey available.

SHAW, WILLIAM A. *Currency, Credit and the Exchanges, During the Great War and Since (1914-26)*. London; Harrap, 1927. 7s., 6d.

The war "solved the century-old problem of automatic currency control, and has thereby opened up the prospect of a scientific method of credit administration."—Preface.

WHITAKER, ARTHUR PRESTON. *The Spanish American Frontier: 1783-1795. The Westward Movement and the Spanish Retreat in the Mississippi Valley*. Boston; Houghton, Mifflin, 1927. \$3.50.

Using Spanish archives never before consulted, the author is able to present in quite a new light the contest between the American backwoodsman and the Spanish authorities.

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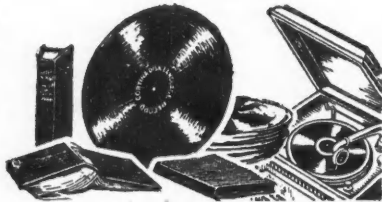
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TO AND FROM OUR READERS

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THE THOMPSONS-HISTORIANS CONTROVERSY.

To the Editor of Current History:

Mayor Thompson of Chicago does not care to have the dark side of history exposed to the eyes of school children, and he is right to a certain extent. His assertion that there is considerable English propaganda in America is a well-known fact, and that many so-called history writers are writing according to dictation is also well-known to students of history. Woodrow Wilson, for example, in *The New Freedom*, states that "the Government is run from Wall Street. There the President goes with hat in hand looking for orders." If a President of the United States admits that he has to go to Wall Street looking for orders, what can we expect of writers?

Washington had his enemies, past and present, just as other public men have had theirs. H. G. Wells disposes of him with the single statement that "he was an inconspicuously indolent man," but Green, another able English historian, gives him his full due. It is a matter of record that Washington was accused by his contemporaries of having plundered the public treasury and having sworn off his taxes. On the latter point the Deputy Clerk at Fairfax Court House, Virginia, says:

Our records do show that George Washington and several other of our best citizens were presented for not listing their wheel carriages agreeable to law, and I cannot find in the records where he was ever tried. Our records do not show that he was ever indicted for perjury, nor do I believe that any true-blooded American would suggest such a thing. There might have been a law that required certain things to be done, and through an oversight General Washington, or one of his overseers, might have failed to list a carriage, but you and I know that a man of his character would never perjure himself for a few dollars when his whole life was sacrificed for his country.

Mayor Thompson does not want the children to know that even in 1779 it was felt that the protection of the settlers had to be gained at any cost and so the women and children of the redskins sometimes suffered the fate of the men. Nor does he want them to know that Arnold, next to Washington, was the best commander the Americans had, and that he succumbed to treason because of ill treatment.

He also thinks that the historians are "forgetting to mention" many important heroes. However, Major W. A. Ganoe, for example, who according to Captain Elbridge Colby "puts in many distressing facts which the usual books leave out," says the following of Von Steuben, one of the Mayor's "lost heroes":

Into this unhappy situation there suddenly came a fortune as great as it was unforeseen. There was bestowed upon our ragged troops the greatest gift that they could have received—the gift of discipline. That automatic obedience to authority, which transforms crowds into units, had previously been noticeably lacking. Its absence had often caused brave men to exhibit themselves as cowards. But now in this dark hour it fell providentially from the hands of a foreigner so that the troops began to function as an army, and Valley Forge became a Pentecost instead of a Gethsemane.

Curious fact: this new stamina was imported by a Prussian, and, more curious still, by a Prussian who, because he lived before the days of Prussianism, suited the genius of the American soldiers exactly. Lafayette brought zeal, soldiers and money, but Von Steuben brought efficiency, an efficiency he tempered with energy, tact and kindness.

All writers of history keep their eyes to some degree on the commercial side. They want to produce books that will sell and they will not sell if telling the truth, unless that truth hurts the enemy. Suppose the Indians had been able to write their history as has the white man, concerning Indian outrages and battles. Would there not be a great difference between the two?

A. C. HORSTMANN.

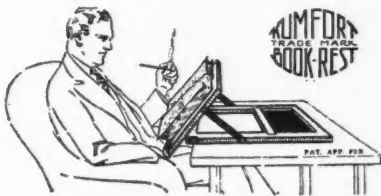
Corona, New York.

MAYOR THOMPSON AS PSYCHOLOGIST

To the Editor of Current History:

Your symposium on history teaching in the schools was very interesting and instructive. As a native Chicagoan and a student of history, I wish to say that as a historian "Big Bill" Thompson is a great politician. He understands "mob psychology" and is attempting to make political capital out of Charles Grant Miller's exaggerated views on American history. But he has discovered that he has picked up a "live wire" when confronted with historical facts and impartial scholarship. In my opinion he has failed to make out a case at all. Patriotism is not, as he assumes, based upon blind devotion to historical mythical idols, but upon the love of country, its ideals, principles and institutions. Rupert Hughes gives a masterly presentation of the subject from the historians' standpoint and "Big Bill," in his rebuttal of it, seems to be entirely at sea. He is confused and unable to meet the shafts of irresistible logic hurled at

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him by the able scholars represented in this discussion.

In the last analysis the result of the entire controversy may be stated in one sentence: the "myths" of history must give way to the incontrovertible "facts" of history. That is the law of intellectual progress and all the Thompsons and Millers in the world cannot stop it.

GEORGE EDWARD LIND.

Chicago, Ill.

A USEFUL CONTROVERSY

To the Editor of Current History:

The Thompson--Historians controversy, though immediately productive of considerable amusement, is also capable of producing—and, in fact, has already produced—profound good.

First, what actually happened? A very distinguished Mayor of one of America's largest cities accused a group of the most sincere and honorable of America's patriotic historians of treason in the matter of certain history books written by them. Not so serious a thing when viewed without meditation, but actually a very serious thing when viewed in the light of its effects.

William Hale Thompson, fine and serious American that he is, has recently become actively interested in the preservation of

America. At the same time, to write the truth, he has evidently not yet realized the meaning of those seemingly simple principles that our forefathers included in our Constitution to guarantee our progress and security—those most American of all American concepts—freedom of the press and of speech. If Mr. Thompson has not yet seen the virtue in these axioms we ought to be sorry; if he has never loved them, let us wish that he soon may do so, for in so doing he will be honestly breathing the patriotic air that Washington, Jefferson, and a host of others, really breathed. Who doubts that Mayor Thompson will soon be conscious that he blew a toneless trumpet and that the joke is on him? He has erred; but many great and good men have erred; so let us sympathize with him. Let us congratulate him for his conviction and his patriotic fervor, for his devout interest in this great land of his, of yours and mine. I am sure that his actions have been prompted by a keen desire to serve his land and her citizens. More, he has rendered a distinct and bounteous service through making such a discussion possible.

In the second place, what of the men whom
Continued in advertising section at back of magazine

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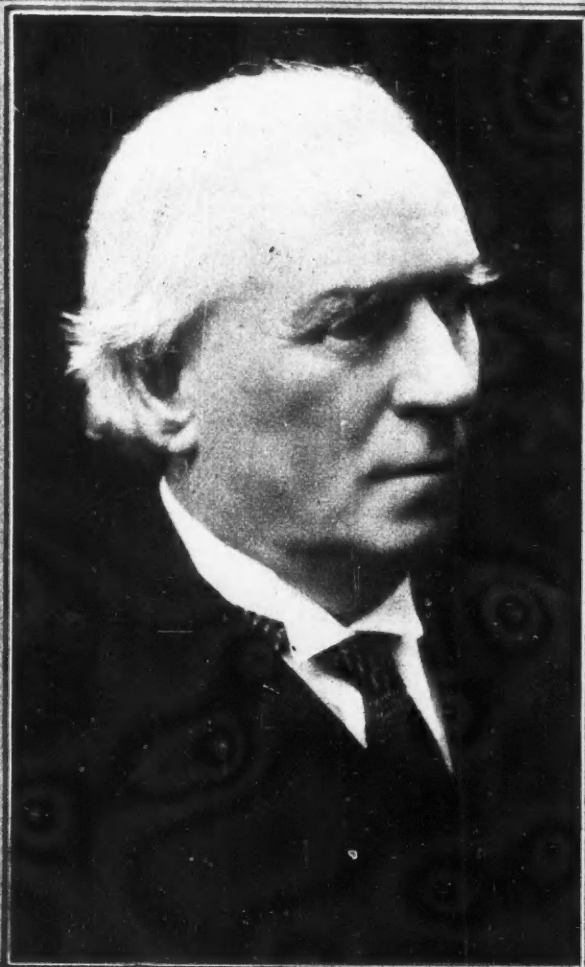
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Current History
Pictures in Rotogravure



LORD OXFORD AND ASQUITH
British Prime Minister from 1907 to 1916, who died on Feb. 15, 1928,
at the age of 75



Times Wide World

Field Marshal Haig's Funeral: General Pétain in the procession through the London streets



Times Wide World

The Signing of the New Franco-American Arbitration Treaty: Seated, left to right: Paul Claudel, the French Ambassador, and Robert E. Olds, Under-Secretary of State



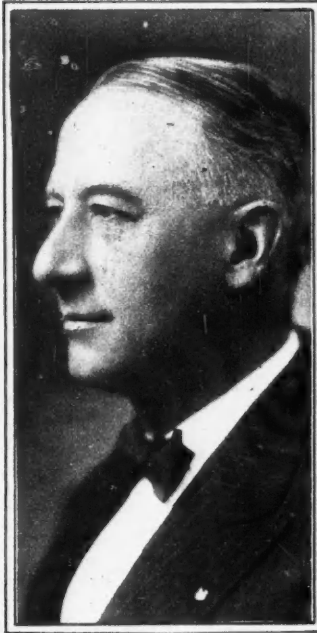
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(California)



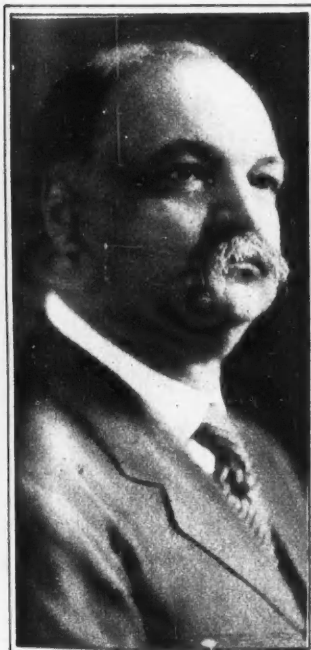
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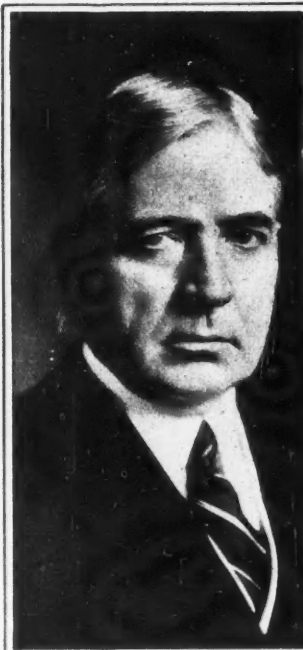
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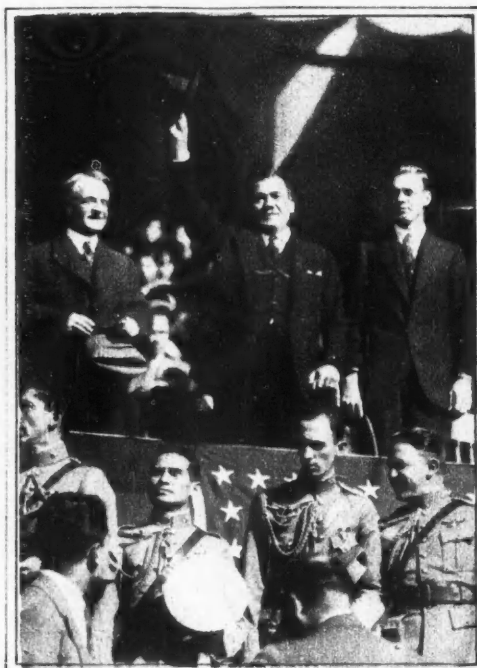
JAMES A. REED
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CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT IN THE 1928 CAMPAIGN



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At Tegucigalpa, Honduras: Entertained by the American Minister at picnic



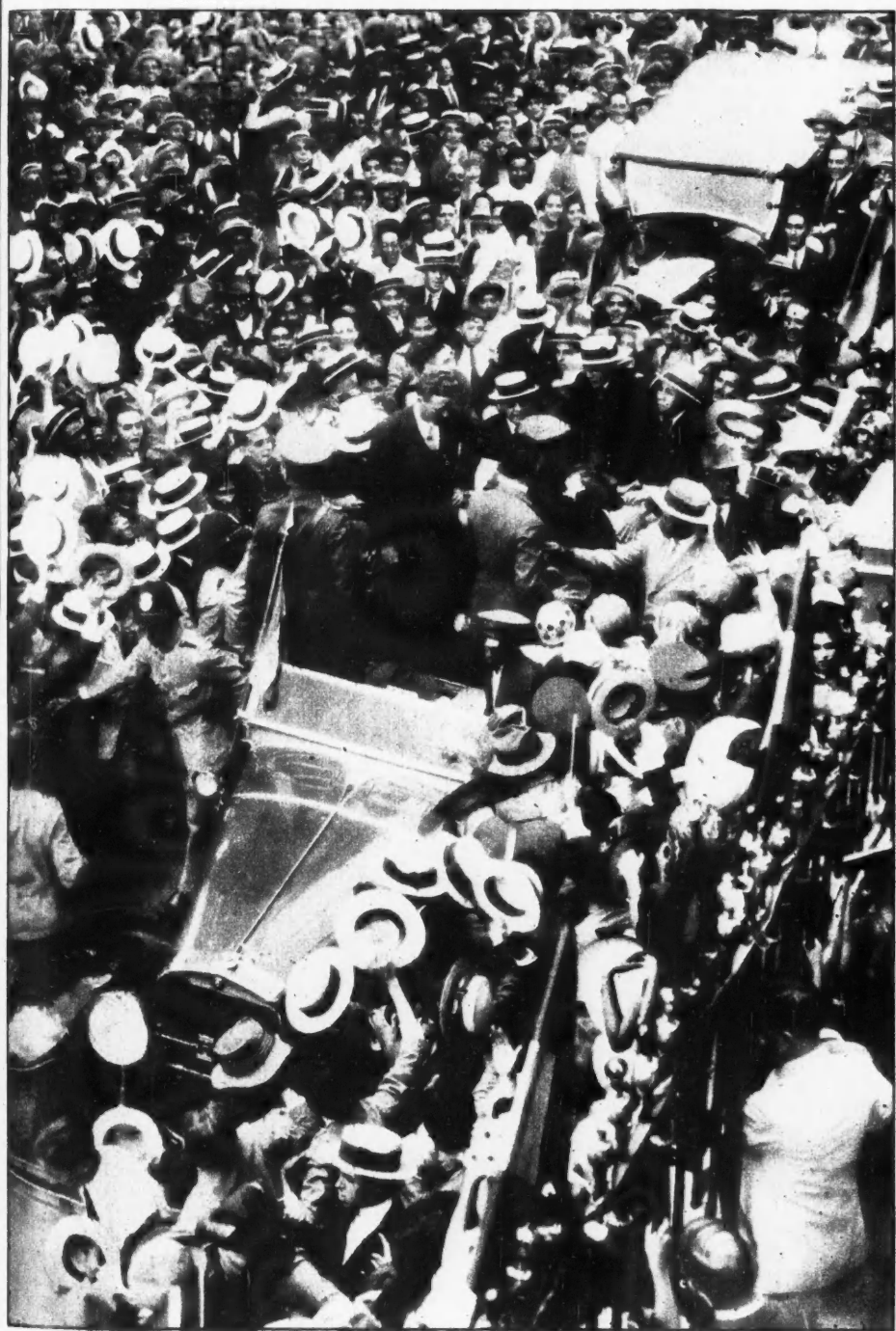
With President Calles of Mexico responding to greetings



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British homage at Belize: Reception by the Governor of British Honduras

LINDBERGH'S TRIUMPHAL TOUR



Times Wide World Photo

A VENEZUELAN WELCOME TO LINDBERGH

The crowd that greeted the aviator on his arrival at the reception by the Venezuelan Government



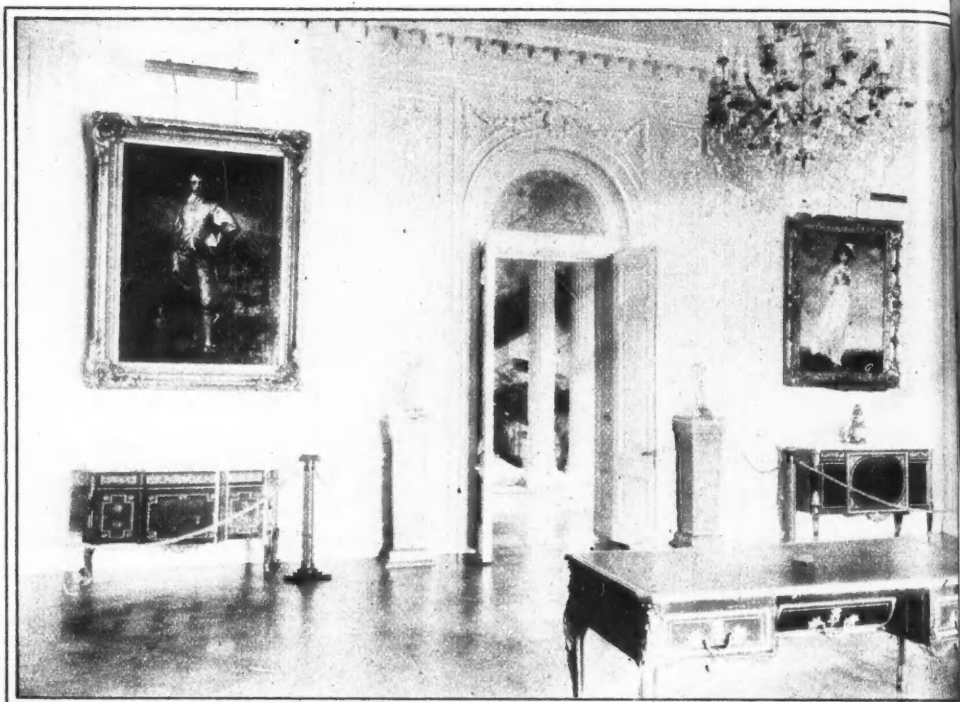
SIR ERIC DRUMMOND
Secretary General of the League of Nations



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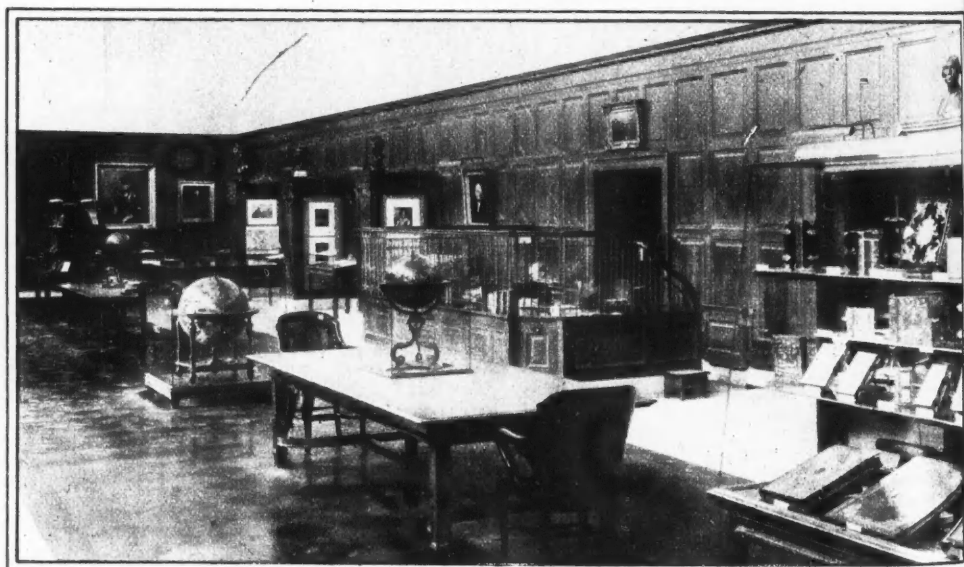
SIR JOHN SIMON

Head of the parliamentary commission appointed by the British Government to investigate the question of granting India increased powers of self-government

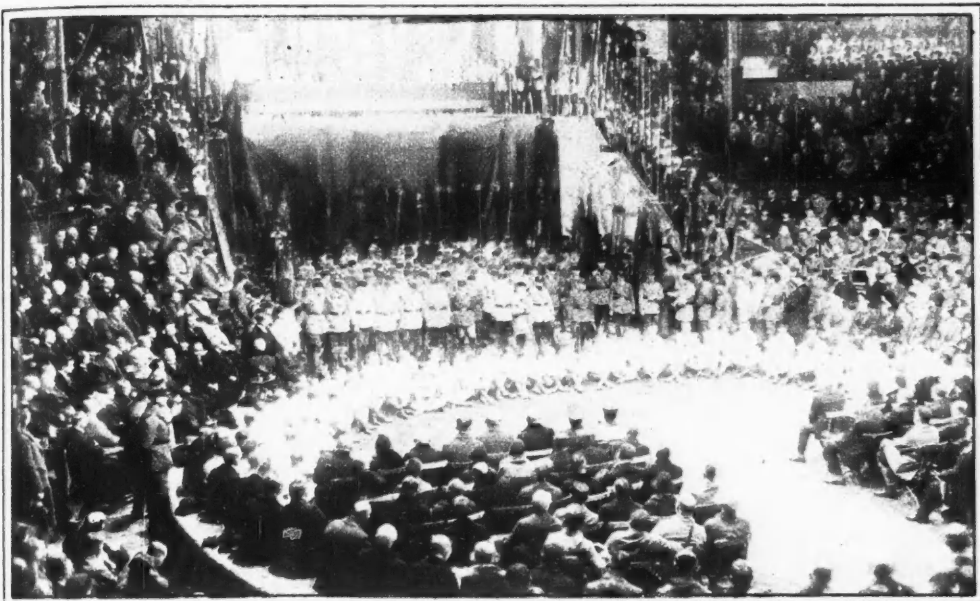


Times Wide World Photo

GAINSBOROUGH'S "BLUE BOY" AND LAWRENCE'S "PINKIE," TWO FAMOUS PAINTINGS,
Which hang in the drawing room of Huntington House, Pasadena, Cal., where is gathered one of the world's greatest private collections of art objects

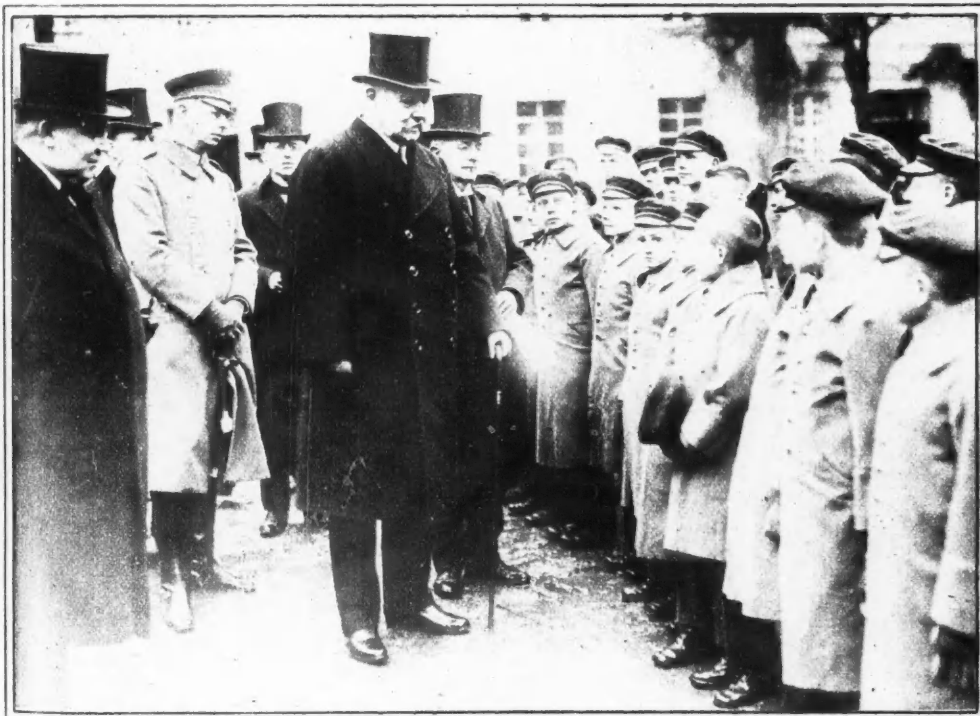


The main exhibit room of the recently opened Huntington Library at Pasadena, Cal. It contains the world's largest private collection of books and historical documents, including the Gutenberg Bible and papers in the handwriting of Christopher Columbus



GERMAN REPUBLICANS IN BERLIN

Celebrating the fourth anniversary of the founding of the Reichsbanner



PRESIDENT VON HINDENBURG
Inspecting an orphanage in Berlin

Acme Photo.



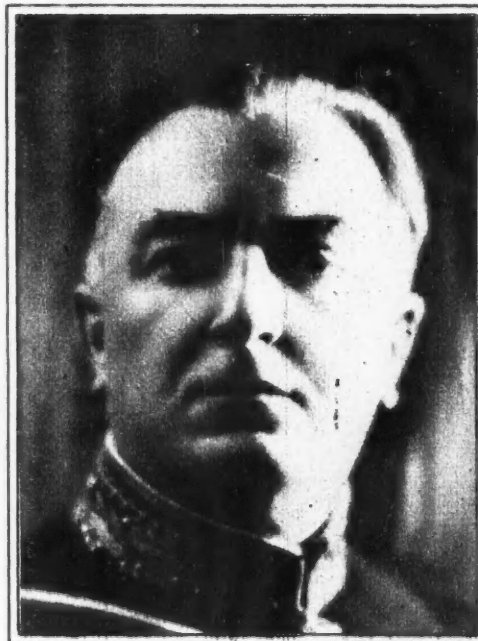
Underwood & Underwood

GENERAL ARMANDO DIAZ,
World War leader, who has just died



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MARSHAL PIETRO BADOGLIO,
Former Chief of the General Staff, now
Mussolini's adviser on military matters



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LUIGI FEDERZONI,
Minister for the Colonies

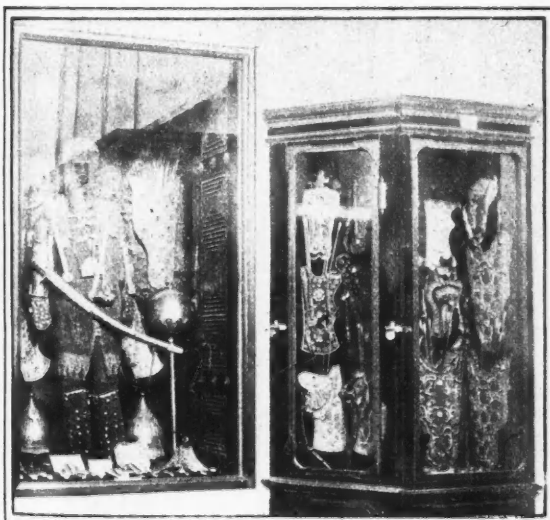


ITALO BALBO,
Military organizer of the Fascist march on
Rome, now in charge of the air service

ITALIANS PROMINENT IN WAR AND PEACE



THRONE OF THE SHAH OF PERSIA.
Covered with 22,000 pearls, valued at nearly \$900,000, which the Turkish Government wishes to sell



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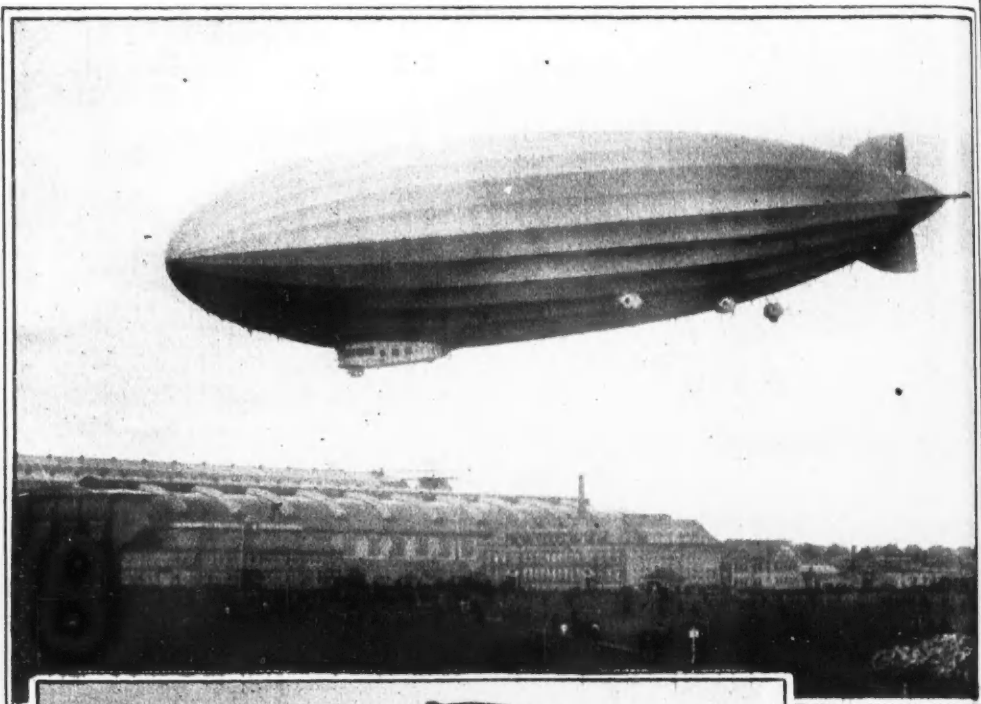
Studded with precious stones that once belonged to the Turkish Sultans



CRADLE ENCRUSTED WITH PRECIOUS STONES AND GEM-COVERED COFFERS,

Part of the legacy of the old régime inherited by the present Turkish Government

Photos Times Wide World



During its first
trial flights at
Friedrichs-
hafen, Ger-
many, when it
was known as
the ZR-3
*Times Wide
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AMERICA'S
GREAT
DIRIGIBLE,
THE LOS
ANGELES,
Landing on the
deck of the air-
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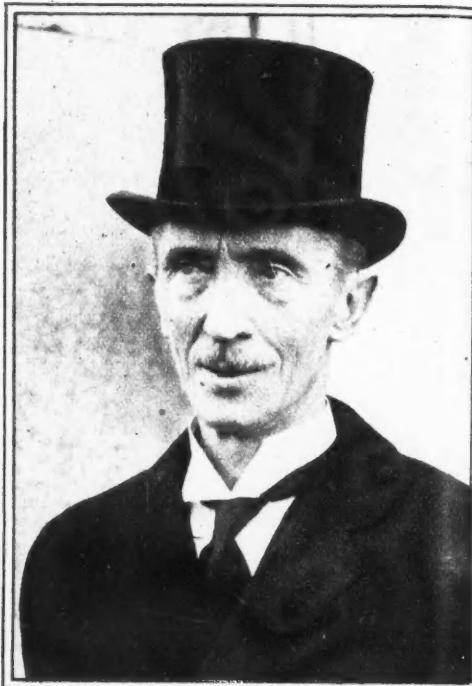


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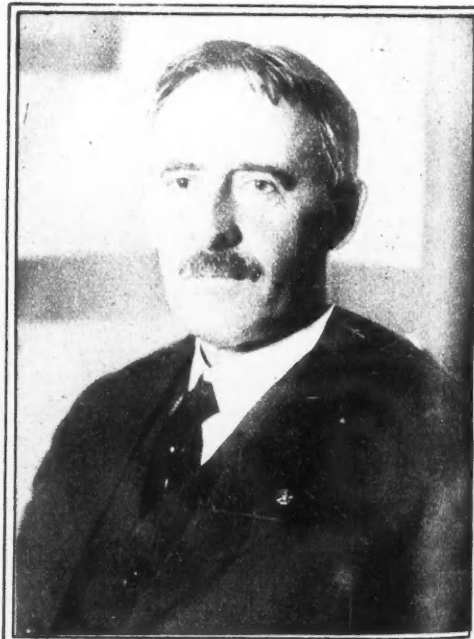
PRINCE KARL VON LICHNOWSKY,
German Ambassador in London at the
outbreak of the war, who has just died



JAMES McNEILL,
New Governor General of the Irish Free
State



BARON GIICHI TANAKA,
Premier of Japan



HARRY L. STIMSON,
The New Governor General of the Phil-
ippines

Times Wide World

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